



Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1869.

The rejection of the Lords' amendments to the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill by the Commons, will surely bring matters to a deadlock, and, perhaps, weaken the co-ordinate power possessed by the Upper House. Both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, in opposing the amendments, were wonderfully moderate in their tone, and the latter gentleman undertook to explain the objectionable clauses in his Birmingham letter. He disclaimed any intention of threatening the Lords. He meant to say, he states, that popular pressure would be brought to bear upon the Lords, before which they must either yield or expire as a legislative body. The explanation does not mend matters. The Lords—who thought that Government interference with their prerogatives was what Mr. Bright threatened—took the most charitable view of it; for certainly politics in England have sunk to a very low ebb indeed when a Cabinet Minister is found to menace a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature with popular vengeance! The remarks of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who led the debate upon the Conservative side of the House, evince how intensely bitter the contest has become over the great question. They appear to feel, however, that, one way or the other, the Irish Church is doomed; and but for the dread which they share that the next blow will be aimed at the Church Establishments of England and Scotland, it is evident they would abandon the field. It will be a fortunate circumstance for the country if, in the general overthrow of Establishments, the Upper House shall emerge from the wreck with its powers unimpaired.

THE British Ministry, which boasts of large majority, is sometimes liable to the chastening effect of an occasional defeat. An English paper says:—"The Government sustained a severe and well merited defeat in the House of Commons yesterday. They opposed the second reading of a bill brought forward by Mr. C. Reed, of Hackney, and Mr. S. R. Graves, of Liverpool, exempting Sunday and ragged schools from the payment of rates. The measure was read a second time, however, in spite of Ministerial opposition, the division being 228 to 71. To be defeated by a majority of three to one in a large house must be annoying and humiliating to the Ministry." These experiences are useful. All governments need a check at times. Defeats inspire greater caution and respect for the feelings of both their own general supporters and the minority, and recommend a larger amount of care in dealing with particular interests, which, though not very important looking, cannot be treated in a cavalier spirit with safety to the public.

THE Ottawa Citizen of June 28th says:—At the Privy Council meeting yesterday, several matters connected with the Customs Department were under consideration. We understand that several ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were constituted Out-ports, so as to apply to them the provisions of the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners: these Out-ports to be grouped round a Port of Entry, and the returns required from them very much simplified. This arrangement will be beneficial to the officers in charge of these Out-ports, as bringing them under the operation of the Civil Service Act, whilst at the same time it will prevent unnecessary expense to the Government.

## Dr. Thom and the Overend-Gurney Prosecution.

From the London Times, June 25th.

It is startling enough in all conscience, considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, to find that the great Overend and Gurney case is in danger of coming to an untimely end, or, what would be still worse, of being so conducted that the trial will degenerate into an unmeaning farce. But strange to say even the possible collapse of the case itself, extraordinary as it would doubtless be, becomes of secondary importance, so far as the general public are concerned, when compared with the circumstances which threaten to occasion it. In consequence of these, the Overend-Gurney case fails to the ground it will not improbably constitute almost as important an epoch in the history of British jurisprudence as it has already constituted in the history of British commerce, and we are not without hope that even the possibility of collapse with which it is now threatened, may do more than whole volumes of essays and speeches have hitherto done to make that great flaw in our criminal system—the want of a criminal prosecutor—generally felt. As our readers are aware, the burden of prosecuting the Directors of the insolvent Company has so far fallen upon a single shareholder—Dr. Thom. He had already lost a large amount of money by what he believed to be their fraudulent misconduct, and that he had good grounds for this belief is shown by the fact that he was able to make out before a magistrate, after an unusually long and elaborate investigation, a case for their

committal to a Superior Court. But the chief advantage which a Briton gains by losing money through his neighbors' misconduct is, the right to lose more money in prosecuting him. Dr. Thom availed himself of his national birthright, and though he would not—perhaps could not—spend as much as the defendants, who employed the foremost counsel of the day, he paid out of his own pocket a solicitor, Mr. George Lewis, to conduct the case, and it was managed with so much judgment and ability that, notwithstanding the odds against him, he carried his point. So far, we admit, the story illustrates perhaps, rather the advantages than the disadvantages of our system of private prosecution. It is, indeed true, that in the first place Dr. Thom might never have prosecuted, and, in the second, that his prosecution might have failed, had he been less fortunate in his choice of a solicitor. But, as a matter of fact, all the ends of justice were secured, and that at the expense, not of the public, but of Dr. Thom. At this point, however, the story comes to an abrupt and rather lame halt. Dr. Thom, has made two requests, with neither of which is the public, through its official representatives, prepared to comply, notwithstanding our general readiness to applaud and encourage him. He has asked the Home Secretary to supply funds for the payment of counsel out of the Treasury and this request having been refused, he has asked the Judges for permission to conduct the case himself. The Lord Chief Justice has replied that it is not the practice of the Court to allow a prosecutor to appear, except through counsel. Dr. Thom must, therefore, either pay counsel out of his own pocket—he cannot even again take refuge in the less services of a solicitor—or he must withdraw, as he best can, from his position as prosecutor, and allow the Overend and Gurney case to fall to the ground. We say, "as he best can," for this strange story still wants a finishing touch to complete it. The Lord Mayor had bound Dr. Thom over in recognizances of £5,000 to prosecute. The Overend and Gurney case is, therefore, at present in this extraordinary position:—The Directors, having been committed by the Chief Magistrate of the City, and a true bill having been found against them by the Grand Jury, are awaiting their trial in the Court of Queen's Bench. But while the prosecutor either cannot or will not employ counsel, the Lord Chief Justice declares that he shall not appear except by counsel, and the Lord Mayor virtually declares that, if he does not appear, he shall forfeit £5,000. We must go to the famous dagger scene in the *Critic* to find another deadlock so complicated as this; though, at the same time, we have very little, if any, doubt as to the proper method of getting all parties concerned successfully out of it. It would be absurdly unfair to expect Dr. Thom to incur further expense in a proceeding which, after all, chiefly concerns the public, and which is threatened with failure only because of a flaw, for which the public is responsible, in our system of jurisprudence. And, even if the Chief Justice would waive his objection and allow Dr. Thom to conduct the prosecution in person, the concession would, in our thinking, only make matters worse. It would be better that the trial should fall through for want of prosecutor and witness, than that it should be turned into a farce by a sham contest between a layman and Sergeant Ballantine. There could be but one result, and it would be satisfactory to nobody, not even to the accused, who have challenged to fullest investigation into their conduct, and who, if they really believe, as we have no doubt they do, in their own innocence, must wish to have an opportunity of establishing it in the ordinary course of legal procedure, instead of owing their escape to a break-down in the prosecution. To the aggrieved shareholders of the Company concerned, and the public generally, the result will obviously be still more unsatisfactory. Since then, counsel ought to be employed, and Dr. Thom cannot be expected to pay them, it only remains that they should be paid out of the Treasury. There is no lack of precedents for such a course—it was pursued only the other day to meet the difficulties which Madame Rachel raised by disputing the validity of Mr. Commissioner Kerr's sentence upon her. It was also pursued for the prosecution of the Directors of the Royal British Bank; and it is, perhaps, in consequence of the large sum that this cost the Treasury—about £38,000—that the Home Secretary now shuns from prosecuting in the Overend and Gurney case. But there is no reason why the latter should reach anything like the same large amount; indeed we have got authority for stating that it need not, with proper management, exceed £5000. This sum is obviously well worth paying for the proper trial of such a case as that of the Overend and Gurney Directors. Indeed, it is not too much to say that it would be a national disgrace to let a trial involving interests of such magnitude to a community eminently commercial fall to the ground directly for want of funds, and indirectly through the deficiency of our legal system; and it is obvious that the conduct of the case by the Treasury is the only immediate solution of the difficulty, we trust it is no less obvious that the permanent remedy lies in the appointment of a public prosecutor. Such a scandalous and calamitous miscarriage of justice as that with which we are now threatened, and which, if the Home Secretary should persist in his refusal to supply funds, we may not even now escape, could never have been possible but for our system of private prosecution; and since it is the national habit to make reform depend upon the accidental intrusion of some glaring anomaly, we shall be throwing away an excellent opportunity if we allow even a possibility that such a scandal should occur again.

The *Comic Finance* sent one of its editors to Memphis to look into the celebrated affair of the Trans-Continental Pacific; but he took the route and went to Memphis, Egypt, and he sends to his paper the following telegram: "No railway, nothing but mountains in ruins. Beautiful country. Railway necessary! Communications very difficult. Crocodiles innumerable."

Men of straw don't make the best bricks. It's a narrow bed that has no turning. When money is sent flying out of the window, it's poverty that comes in at the door. The pig that pleases to live must live to please. One man may steal a hedge, whereas another doesn't even as much as look at a horse. Short rents make long friends; and it holds good equally with your landlord and your clothes. Money makes the gentleman; the want of it the scullion. When wise men fall out, then rages come by what is not their own.

A debating club recently discussed the important question, "Whether a cock's knowledge of daybreak is the result of observation or instinct?"

## New Advertisements.

**WANTED.**  
**A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN** and do light housework. Apply at this office.  
JY28

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE.

**THE ABOVE INSTITUTION WILL** re-open for the resumption of studies on MONDAY, 9th AUGUST NEXT.  
JY28

COLLEGiate SCHOOL.

**VISITOR**.....LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.  
**PRINCIPAL**.....REV. FRANCIS GIBBELL.  
**ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL**.....M. N. YOUNG, Esq.  
**DRAWINGS**.....EDWARD COLEMAN, Esq.  
**FRENCH**.....M. L. LELEVIE, Esq.  
**DRILL**.....GORDON VINTER, Esq.  
**THE SCHOOL WILL REOPEN ON** TUESDAY, August 10th, Terms \$4 per month. Drawings and Drill, extra.  
For further information apply to the Rev. the Principal  
JY28

**EQUINAMENT AND CRAIGFLOWER**  
School District.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, THAT a special meeting of the proprietors of and in the school District, including Equinament and Craigflower Schools, will be held in the School House, Equinament, Town on THURSDAY the 5th day of August at 7½ in the evening, to determine whether to apply for a grant in aid of Educational purposes and to decide in what manner the balance required shall be raised for the same in accordance with the provisions of the Common School Ordinance, 1869.  
R. PORTER,  
JOS. STEWART,  
W. FISHER,  
Members of the Local Board.  
JY28

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE COAL MINING COMPANY** (Limited).

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**, THAT on Friday, the 6th day of August, the Directors of the said Company will apply to the Colonial Secretary for the Colony to change the Registered Office of the Company from New Westminster to Victoria, at which time all dissentients or persons wishing to oppose such change may also appear.  
H. GASTON, Secretary.  
Victoria, July 27, 1869. JY28

**THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.**

**A: H. FRANCIS**

**HAS REMOVED THREE DOORS ABOVE** his residence, No. 107, two doors from Douglas street, where his friends and old customers will always ready to accommodate them with the usual. Having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

**FLOUR,** **BAKING POWDER,** **BUTTER,** **GROCERIES,** &c., &c.

I flatter myself that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

**2d. GRAIN, FLOUR, &c., at Wharf Prices.**  
JY28

**Barnard's Express.**

**THE CARIBOO EXPRESS**  
WILL ARRIVE AT

**VICTORIA ON WEDNESDAYS,**  
THE EXPRESS

Will be dispatched from the Office here on Friday's, as heretofore.

**BARNARD'S**

**PASSENGER LINE STAGES.**

Passengers to make the connection, will have to leave here by

**FRIDAY'S "ENTERPRISE"**

And will reach Barkerville on Saturday mornings, F. J. BARNARD, Office, Yates street.  
JY28

**KANE'S**

**IMPERIAL CONDENSED SOAP**  
SAVES 75 PER CENT. IN LABOR,

Wear and Tear.

**SAVES 85 PER CENT.**

IN TRANSPORTATION.

**Removes Paint, Pitch, Tar, Grease, and all kinds of Dirt.**

**WASHES WITHOUT RUBBING!**

And will not injure Hands or the Finest Material.

**2d. REFERENCE—S. WHITLEY, Government Street.**

Can be had from MESSRS. FELL & FINLAYSON, MESSRS. WILLSON & RICKMAN, MR. THOMAS RUSSELL, MR. P. MANETTA, MR. A. H. FRANCIS.

And from the Agent, J. ROBERTSON STEWART, JY27

**PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE**

Fort Street, bet. Douglas & Broad,

(OPPOSITE FELL & FINLAYSON'S)

VICTORIA, B. C.

**MRS. MASON HAVING LEASED THE** above establishment, lately occupied by MR. N. C. BAILEY, continues to carry it on as heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon her predecessor.

Every attention given to the comfort of Boarders.

JY27 **TERMS MODERATE**

**ENGLISH BAZAAR,**

FOURTH STREET, VICTORIA.

**MRS. JOHNSTON HAS READY FOR** inspection a variety of Japanese articles of VARIOUS in Every Lacquer Work, Oxidized Silver, Silk Paintings, Brocade, Straw Work, &c., &c.

Also, Abyssinian Gold Pencil Cases, Archery, Croquet, Cricket, &c., &c.

JY27

**FOR SALE**

**EVERY SUPERIOR SADDLE-HORSE** accustomed to go in double harness. Apply at DUNLOP'S Livery Stable.

JY27

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE** subscribers to this Society is to be duly postponed to WEDNESDAY next, 28th Inst. at 3:30 p.m., when a full tendance is particularly requested.

J. CHESTNEY PALEY, Hon. Secretary.

JY27

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE SCHOONER**

**MR. HUTCHINSON**

Will have immediate despatch for San Francisco. Will take 100 cabin passengers, and freight if offered.

Sailors wanted for the voyage.

For further particulars, apply to J. BOSSOWITZ, Yates street.

JY28

**Fraser River Salmon!**



**SALMON BELLYES, - - \$16 per Barrel**

" " " - - 8 per bit/bbl

**SALMON, - - - \$5 75 per Barrel**

PUT UP BY

**FREDK. KAY & CO.,**

New Westminster, B. C.

JY28

**GROCERIES**

A Fall Assortment.

**HENRY NATHAN, Jr. & Co.**

Wharf Street.

JY28

## New Advertisements.

**PIC NIC**

**THE VANCOUVER BACHELORS' CLUB**

WILL HOLD THEIR ANNUAL PIC NIC

In Celebration of the Emancipation of Slavery in the West India Islands on

Monday, Aug. 2d. 1869.

AT THE "WILLOWS"

There will be DANCING and other amusements.

TICKETS.....60 cents

Ladies and Children.....Free.

A Good DINNER will be provided by the Proprietor of the Grounds.

ENTRIES will run to and from the Grounds throughout the day.

TICKETS to be had of J. B. Johnson, Trunk Alley, and T. Freeman, Variety Store, Johnson street.

JY27

## NOTICE

In the matter of the Estate of John Seymour Titcomb, deceased intestate.

ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO

the above Estate are required to pay forthwith the amounts due; and

# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, July 28, 1869.

## Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

July 27—Star Gussie Telfair, Shell, Astoria  
Star E. Anderson, Finch, Port Townsend  
Star Wilson & Hunt, Waits, Port Townsend

CLEARED

July 27—Star Gussie Telfair, Shell, Astoria  
Schr Alert, Carleton, West Coast

## PASSENGERS

For portland—E. Marks,  
Mrs. McKinley, Dr. W. Mabray, Capt. George Parsons  
and son D. Williams, A. K. Peirce, M. W. Fetherston, J. Logan  
Miss Clara Johns, Miss Fanny Shrock, Jas. Hemmenway  
Geo. Simms, J. Tweed, G. Howe.

For Star Eliza Anderson—Comer & wife Gallagher wife  
& child, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. J. Baldwin, Mrs. Chapman  
J. Parker, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Hatcher, Fisher, G. Birt,  
Mather, Cloud, Smith, Combs, Turner, Proctor and 10  
others.

## CONSIGNEES

Per Star Eliza Anderson—J. Phifer, J. Murray, J. Jack  
son, Brodrick & Co., O. M. T. C. Co.

For Star Eliza Anderson—42 sheep, 6 cattle, 3 horses  
2 horses, 1 calf, 3 bales wool.

For Star Gussie Telfair—AAQ, AC, TL Stahsheim,  
Anosville Mills, CGL, HT, JK, JKL, Dr. Mobrey, M, Y&W,  
J. L. M&B, TH, V&Co

**NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—We have seen a copy of the Burlington (Iowa) *Free Press*, in which an article concerning the exploring parties sent out by the North Pacific Railroad Company, one of which was recently here. The *Press* states that another party was sent to Lake Superior to begin a reconnaissance of the eastern end of the route at about the same time the western party began at Puget Sound. The Lake Superior party was instructed to locate the eastern terminus, make arrangements for the final survey and the letting of a contract to construct the first section, and then to proceed with the reconnaissance westward till the Puget Sound party should be met in the pinine. The *Press* expressed emphatically its full confidence that the work would be commenced at once, and that the North Pacific would be, as soon as completed, the most important line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific in existence.

**THE MISSING ATLANTIC STEAMER "UNITED KINGDOM."**—The Anchor Line (as) *United Kingdom*, Capt. Stenhouse, which left New York for Glasgow, on the 19th of April, is still unreported, and grave apprehensions are felt for her safety. A vessel, corresponding to her build and rig, was passed some time since, evidently in a disabled condition; but as no signals of distress were hoisted by her she was passed without any particulars being obtained. The *United Kingdom* was an iron screw steamer, 1264 tons, and was built at Greenock in 1857, by Stole & Co., and owned in Glasgow, being one of the "extra" steamers of the Anchor Line.

**A FLYING MACHINE.**—The editor of the San Francisco *Newsletter*, an Englishman, has invented a flying machine which is pronounced a success by the most experienced engineers and scientific men of California. The inventor has been 18 years in perfecting the model. The machine is provided with wings of white cloth, fastened to a light framework. The air-ship is shaped like a cigar; the propelling power is steam, and the machine is steered with a rudder. At a recent trial it attained a speed of five miles an hour. It is believed that with improvements, a speed of 100 knots an hour may be accomplished.

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—No friend of the country should fail to be present to-day at the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The object is one purely philanthropic, and no effort should be spared to preserve the Society from the blight of decay which has overtaken many other worthy institutions. The attendance should be large and punctual. The hour is 3:30 p.m., and the place, Smith's Hall.

**ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GUSSE TELFAIR.**—The steamship Gussie Telfair, Capt. F. O. Scholl, arrived at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from Portland and Puget Sound, bringing 20 passengers and a quantity of freight. In running up the coast the steamer had strong head winds and dense fog. The weather on Puget Sound is foggy and smoky. Mr. Goodhue has our thanks for late papers.

**Quick Time.**—Express goods have been received at the London House which left London in June. They consist of the new Widermire, Loch Lomond, K. Narney, and Baden Costumes, woven in one piece, Trimmings and Buttons of latest styles; Bonnets and Hats as worn this summer in Paris; Ribbons, Japanese Silks, and fancy goods. Additional by every express and by ship Lady Lampson, from London. \*

**THE TERMINATION OF THE HOLIDAYS.**—The school vacations are rapidly drawing to a close, and the youth of our city will be called upon to resume their studies. The St. Louis College will be re-opened on Monday, the 9th, and the Collegiate School on Tuesday, 10th August next. The efficiency of both institutions has been largely increased.

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**—The Gussie Telfair did not connect with the Pacific, the latter not having arrived at Astoria. The Telfair will sail for Portland at 6 o'clock this morning, carrying the mail, express and passengers for San Francisco, which will be placed on board the Pacific at Astoria. The report that the Pacific will come on to this port is said to be incorrect.

**THE SAN JUAN MURDER.**—The trial of Watts for the murder of Hibbard, on San Juan Island, will take place in a few days before a Military Commission of U.S. Army Officers. The prisoner remains in close confinement.

**THE NEW DELEGATE.**—Hon. S. Garfield reached Port Townsend on Monday and was greeted with the firing of cannon and the cheers of the people. An arch was erected near the steamboat landing which bore the inscription, "Welcome, Garfield." Mr. Garfield is a long-time resident of Port Townsend.

**GRASSHOPPERS.**—are so numerous on the great American Plains as to actually prevent the Pacific Railroad cars from running. They settle in myriads on the rails and are crushed beneath the wheels, the track becoming so slippery that the wheels will not move.

**TRAIN IS STILL GOING IT.**—His last epigram is "Two dogs at San Juan."

*(Short our Newfoundland dog in the great Northwest  
Let a King Charles spaniel distract his host)  
Should our great ocean lake at Puget Sound  
Let an English frigate guard its anchorage ground?  
Should Washington Territory or Oregon State  
Let a British garrison own their Portal Gate?  
You land of the free and home of the brave,  
Kick the pants of the coward and land of the slave!)*

Six steamers were on the eve of starting from San Francisco for Japan to bid a market when news arrived that steamers in Japanese waters were so numerous that they were sold by the cord for firewood, and the Californians retained their vessels.

The steamer Enterprise left her wharf at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for New Westminster, carrying a few passengers and a fair freight. On the return trip she will touch at Maple Bay and bring down the camp meeting folk.

**THE WATCHMAN.**—Nathan Weiss yesterday pleaded guilty to obtaining a guinea from Thomas Innes under false pretences, and was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for three months.

The steamer Sir James Douglas, on her way north to-day, will receive on board at Maple Bay the Namaquites who have been worshipping at the Wesleyan camp meeting.

## The Tre Vandal.

**EDITOR, BRITISH COLONIST:**—In yesterday's paper an item mentions that trees at Odgen Point and Medina's Grove are being cut down. This statement, I am sorry to say, is too true, and has been the case for at least the last five or six years. The once pretty forest lying between Capt. Raynor's residence and the dwelling of the late Mr. Greenwood, bears full evidence of the axeman's exertions, for the land is nearly cleared. Every day Chinamen are busily engaged felling trees and young saplings for the purpose of converting the same into cord wood, piles of which are now stacked there. Such was the case where the Firemen held their picnic until the same was fenced in by a claimant to the land. Irrespective of the destruction of trees, it makes a beautiful and picturesque retreat unpleasant and disagreeable. The felling of the timber has been seriously felt by those who reside at James Bay, especially so in the winter season, as the once well wooded belt is gradually decreasing and the keen winds from the south have ample scope to make a residence over the Bay less bearable than on this side. An item appeared—about this time last year—in the *Colonist* informing the public of this nuisance; but no notice was taken by the authorities, though I believe it deterred further depredations for some time. Now, surely the property belongs to somebody, if not to the Hudson Bay Company, then there must be a claimant somewhere; therefore I say it behoves the authorities to move in the matter, and stop by the aid of law a grievance which if continued will detract greatly from the beauty of a part of the surroundings of Victoria.

## BILLER.

**DELAYED DISPATCHES.**—  
**Europe.**

VIENNA, July 16.—The Bishop of Linz refuses an amnesty and has decided to submit to the sentence.

LONDON, July 16.—In the Commons to-night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was concluded. Gladstone approved the amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments made previous to 1716, but moved to disagree with the provision for the continuation of the Ulster grants. Disraeli thought the proposition of the Lord's reasonable. Stafford Northcote thought Gladstone's proposal would convert the established church into a voluntary episcopal church. He asked an act of justice and expedience, that the glebes should be left. Roodey Palmer supported the Lord's amendment. The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to and the amendments containing the Ulster grants was rejected by a vote of 343 to 240. The amendment was cheered from the ministerial benches. Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any other amendment except that postponing the disposal of the surplus funds. Gladstone moved to disagree at 1. Disraeli supported the Lord's amendment. He thought the government plans not matured ought to be left for future consideration. Bright said the distribution of surplus funds was a difficult matter. The government had made minute inquiry as to the equitable distribution of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest other than any member of the House. Contrary to the wishes of the Irish people every one acknowledged that the property and money of the Irish Church ought to be applied to its benefit and if this plan was open to the least objection to have the question open to pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill. The country showed with the government the desire to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and make her connection with England closer. The amendment of the Lord's was rejected by

290 against 218. Great cheering greeted the result.

It is said the Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church Bill in regard to concurrent endorsement and the Ulster grants, but will adhere to the amendments refusing to devote the surplus of proceeds of Church property to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering as proposed in the original preamble, and deferring the approbation of the fund.

LONDON, July 17.—The bill for the government purchase of the telegraph lines in the Kingdom was read a second time. Adjourned.

The debate on the Irish Church bill continued in the Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendments proposed by the Peers, Disraeli took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendment adopted by the Lords. The Church was not a question at issue at the late election. He thought the agreement of the Lords to send the bill a second time was an act of magnanimity, considering that the majority was unfavorable to the measure. The agreement was only given under an understanding that the Commons would consider the amendments in a conciliatory spirit. He could not understand how the course the government had taken could be reconsidered with the temptation held out by the House of Lords.

Gladstone replied. He said promise given to the House of Lords was that the amendments would be respectfully considered. He maintained that the pledges had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lord. He had more than fulfilled the pledge he had given. He was certain that if any harm had been done to the church it was by those who desired the previous and enervating effect which disestablishment would have on the zealous of the religious community. If the church was destitute of energy and vigor the sooner they quitted the better.

Gathorne Hardy took the floor. He accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial results of the bills. He supported Disraeli's statements that John Bright used threats of a disposition of Parliament to keep his party together and to coerce the House of Lords, which was of co-ordinate authority. He thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Bright denied that he had ever used threats to dissolve the House. His only reference to the subject was that there might be an expression of popular opinion if the subject of concurrence or endorsement were referred to the nation.

Such was the case where the Firemen held their picnic until the same was fenced in by a claimant to the land. Irrespective of the destruction of trees, it makes a beautiful and picturesque retreat unpleasant and disagreeable.

The felling of the timber has been seriously felt by those who reside at James Bay, especially so in the winter season, as the once well wooded belt is gradually decreasing and the keen winds from the south have ample scope to make a residence over the Bay less bearable than on this side. An item appeared—about this time last year—in the *Colonist* informing the public of this nuisance; but no notice was taken by the authorities, though I believe it deterred further depredations for some time. Now, surely the property belongs to somebody, if not to the Hudson Bay Company, then there must be a claimant somewhere; therefore I say it behoves the authorities to move in the matter, and stop by the aid of law a grievance which if continued will detract greatly from the beauty of a part of the surroundings of Victoria.

BILLER.

**DELAYED DISPATCHES.**—  
**Europe.**

VIENNA, July 16.—The Bishop of Linz refuses an amnesty and has decided to submit to the sentence.

LONDON, July 16.—In the Commons to-night the consideration of the Irish Church bill was concluded. Gladstone approved the amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments made previous to 1716, but moved to disagree with the provision for the continuation of the Ulster grants. Disraeli thought the proposition of the Lord's reasonable. Stafford Northcote thought Gladstone's proposal would convert the established church into a voluntary episcopal church. He asked an act of justice and expedience, that the glebes should be left. Roodey Palmer supported the Lord's amendment. The amendment granting half a million pounds for private endowments was agreed to and the amendments containing the Ulster grants was rejected by a vote of 343 to 240. The amendment was cheered from the ministerial benches. Disraeli intimated that it was not necessary for the House to divide on any other amendment except that postponing the disposal of the surplus funds. Gladstone moved to disagree at 1. Disraeli supported the Lord's amendment. He thought the government plans not matured ought to be left for future consideration. Bright said the distribution of surplus funds was a difficult matter. The government had made minute inquiry as to the equitable distribution of the income arising from the surplus. He had no interest other than any member of the House. Contrary to the wishes of the Irish people every one acknowledged that the property and money of the Irish Church ought to be applied to its benefit and if this plan was open to the least objection to have the question open to pave the way for future embarrassment. He appealed to the House not to put obstacles in the way of the passage of the bill. The country showed with the government the desire to make Ireland an integral part of the kingdom and make her connection with England closer. The amendment of the Lord's was rejected by

LONDON, July 19.—The first general meeting of the woman's franchise society was held here yesterday. Among the notables present were John Stuart Mill, Lord Houghton, James Stanford, Henry Fawcett, Rev. Chas. Kingsley, and Louis Blanc, also many ladies. Addresses were delivered and resolutions unanimously adopted in favor of female suffrage.

PARIS, July 19.—Marshal Vaillant is re-appointed Minister of the Imperial Household. The address of the city regard the new cabinet as one of transition only.

DUBLIN, July 19.—Warburton, high sheriff of Queen's county, while on his way to the assizes, was fired at from the roadside and severely wounded. The assassin had not been discovered.

LONDON, July 19.—Advices from Rio to June 23rd, state that the revolution in Uruguay was increasing; The President had returned to Montevideo without hazarding an engagement with the insurgents.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the University Test bill came up.

Earl Carnarvon moved the previous question, on the ground of the lateness of the session and insufficiency of time for the consideration of the bill.

On a division of the house the bill was thrown out.

In the House of Commons, Otway, under secretary of Foreign Affairs, said the Government was aware that negotiations had passed between Bavaria and Austria, with respect to the Ecclesiastical Council, but having received no official information it could submit no papers on the subject.

In reply to the inquiry as to how the Irish Church surplus fund was to be locally applied, Gladstone said the question was rather premature. He could not presume that the bill would pass; moreover, it was very complex, and he could not say how far portions of the surplus would bear a local character, but he assured the house that the Government was desirous of distributing the fund equally over Ireland.

LONDON, July 18.—Additional advices from Rio represent that the allied army in Paraguay, after its recent victory, advanced to Villa Rica, and at last accounts commanded all the approaches to the place.

President Lopez declared the Consulate of France and Italy deserters.

VIENNA, July 17.—The session of the Constitutional Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to adjournment the Cortes appointed a commission to supervise the affairs of the country during the intermission.

Two commissioned officers and three sergeants of the garrison at Valladolid, and several volunteers of that city were arrested for being engaged in the Carlist intrigue.

A rumour is current that Don Carlos was on the frontier lately.

There have been an unusual number of incendiary fires in Madrid.

The civil and military authorities have redoubled their vigilance.

The Harvard crew arrived at Queenstown af a pleasant passage.

The *Temps* says the party of the Left Center demands dissolution and reorganization of the Prefects, without condition of acceptance of office.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report, embodying the reasons for disagreement with the amendments offered by the House of Lords. Adjourned.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times* editorially says, on action of the Commons on the Irish Bill, if the Lords persist in their amendments, a collision must ensue, which will result in popular agitation and a renewal of the issue, and fierce determination to carry it through. The *Times* trusts that the conservative peers may be content with the presentation of Earl Derby's protest which usage allows them, and not continue opposition to the bill. Meetings of the people in support of the Commons on the Irish Church Bill continue to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

John Bright has been unanimously elected a member of the Reform Club. The Reform Leagues contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

The protest against the Irish Church Bill by Earl Derby is signed by 47 peers. It was entered against the severance of Church and State—a project unrecognized by any country in Europe—and that the adoption of the bill would encourage the designs of those who want such severance extended throughout the United Kingdom, together with assumption of grants and confiscation of property. The protest further states that the passage of the bill was a violent stretch of power in Parliament, which shakes confidence in all property, especially that resting on Parliamentary title. The protest sets forth the impossibility of putting a disestablished church on a footing with the organization of Catholics, and that this grievance caused an alienation of the Irish Protestants, the loyal supporters of the throne, and stimulates the demands of the Catholics.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Emperor Francis Joseph gave an audience to-day to delegations of the Imperial and Hungarian Reichsrath. In reply to A. Demaglath, President of the Hungarian Delegation, he said he had been called to exercise equal influence over the common affairs of the kingdom and the empire. He had been guided by a wise moderation. The delegation would be aided by all the influence of the monarch in his labors for consolidation of peace and public confidence. The Emperor then addressed Prince Aranythy, President of the Imperial Delegation, and assured him that sincere co-operation with Hungary is the surest guarantee for the maintenance of internal and external peace.

BRIGHTON, July 17.—Deputy Mendes was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and three women to three months' imprisonment for complicity in the Dusseldorf riots.

LISBON, July 17.—Samuel Seelbarger yesterday had a special audience with the king and presented his credentials as minister of the United States.

grievances of the people before the Cortes. He said redress had again and again been put off with false promises. He also said the rebellion was only the natural result of many years error and injustice. The day for despotism was over. Cuba lies like a great blot on the field of American democracy. He closed in bold language, by declaring that Spain could secure permanent peace in the island and retain her hold on it as a colony but in one way—by giving it such freedom and control over its own affairs as England had given Canada.

It is the belief that Gen. Sickles is instructed to tender the good offices of this country to the furtherance of the cause thus indicated by Senor Castellar. In other words, he will at the proper time and in a proper manner, make known to the Spanish authorities that in our opinion certain concessions could be made to Cuba, with advantage to Spain as well as to the people of the island, without degradation to the home government.

## Medical.

## French Medicines,

PREPARED BY

## GRIMAUDET CO.

Chemists to H. H. Prince Napoleon

## PARIS.

These different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines; their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has been observed by the Faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist in France with regard to the medical practitioners and only those who are authorized to practice by the Academy of Medicine and have been proved efficacious, either in the hospitals or in the practice of the first medicalmen, are authorized by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee for the excellence of Messrs. Grimaudet & Co.'s Medicines.

## DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine.)

## LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of Chlorosis, Pains in the Stomach, Difficult Digestion, Diarrhoea, Anæmia, General Debility and Pains of Blood.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all cases of delicate constitution, as well as to persons suffering every kind of debility whatever. It is the preservative of health par excellence, in all warm and relaxing climates.

## NO MORE COD LIVER OIL!

## Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for Cod Liver Oil and has been found most beneficial in Diseases of the Chest, Scrofula, Lymphatic Disease, Loss of Appetite, &c. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in Diseases of the Skin. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to Humors and Obstructions of the Glands.

## CONSUMPTION CURED!

## Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphate of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in case of Consumption and other Diseases of the Lungs. It promptly removes the most serious symptoms. The patient is relieved, night perspirations cease and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of Grimaudet & Co. is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

## MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION!

## DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine)

## DIGESTIVE LOZENGES

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France in cases of derangements of the digestive organs, such as

Gastritis, Gastralgia, Long and Laborious Digestion, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, &c.

Inflammation, Jaundice, and Inflammation of the Liver & Lungs.

## NERVOUS HEADACHE NEURALGIA, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, INSTANTLY CURED BY

## Grimault's Guarana.

This vegetable substance, which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since immemorial to cure the Inflammation of the Bowels. It has proved to be of the greatest service in cases of Cholera, as it is a preventive and a cure in cases of Diarrhoea.

GRIMAUDET CO.'S Syrup of Ferruginous Peruvian Bark. Chemists to H. R. H. Prince Napoleon, 43 rue Richelieu, Paris.

This preparation has the great advantage of combining two most useful tonics in the world. Of perfect simplicity and agreeable taste, this Syrup is taken with pleasure and suits the most delicate stomachs. It is far exceeding the FERRUGINOUS TONIC which should be administered to ladies a delicate constitution, young persons backward in attaining the age of puberty, and to children of a weak constitution, and is particularly employed in the treatment of Cholera, Asthma, Bright's Constitution, Gastritis, Gastralgia, White Leucorrhœa, Debility, Want of Appetite, Poverty of Blood, &c.

No more Dyspepsia, Vomiting during Pregnancy, or Sea Sickness.

GRIMAUDET'S ELIXIR OF PEPSINE. Pepine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to Pepine Powders or Pills. It is the digestive medicine par excellence and is at the same time a most agreeable taste.

Messrs. Grimaudet beg to call the attention of the faculty and the public in general to the fact that real Pepine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porc.

## NO MORE COPAIBA OR CUBEBS!

## Grimault's capsules and Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These are rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private diseases. They are used in the hospitals & Paris by the celebrated Dr Ricord, and found greatly superior to all other known mineral remedies and Copasiba & Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in more chronic cases.

## SYRUP AND LOZENGES OF SAP OF SEA PINE.

Prepared by Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux, possesses the Balsamic and Resinous Properties of the Sea Pine. It is employed with success against affections of the Chest, Cold, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Influenza, & Coughs.

In Victoria—Messrs. LANGLEY & CO.

## Groceries and Provisions.

## FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOOREWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phearke.

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber. Jan Magistrate at Sealdah, to

## TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

On the 20th of the same month, for

## SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAW & BACHOO was sentenced by the Suber.